

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1976

Established 1887

WEATHER - PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy, 10-14 (9-64) Thursday, showers, 10-14 (9-64) Friday, showers, 10-14 (9-64) Saturday, showers, 10-14 (9-64) Sunday, showers, 10-14 (9-64) NEW YORK: Wednesday, clear, 70-77 (50-77) Thursday, clear, 70-77 (50-77) Friday, clear, 70-77 (50-77) Saturday, clear, 70-77 (50-77) Sunday, clear, 70-77 (50-77)

9,122

Icebergs, Milk Trains Britain, Some Ideas Combat the Drought

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The British government has been riddled with a barrage of ideas for replenishing national water supplies depleted by the worst drought in 250 years. Even the most skeptical bureaucrats are ready to look at possibilities. Newly appointed Drought Minister Denis Howell has asked the country to prepare a contingency study on one plan—shipping water tankers to the worst-affected areas. The navy is looking at ships might be available and possible ways of getting the sailors. Officials are also tinkering with the idea of loading milk trains with water on their return journey from the capital to the parched west, to which they now run empty. The farthest most spectacular idea for beating the drought is a plan to tow Arctic icebergs into British estuaries for "water-mining." A glaciologist F.W. Weeks, of the U.S. Army's cold-regions research and engineering unit, thinks that an ordinary iceberg—about 100 miles long—could provide 10 times as much water as Britain's largest reservoir. A Sober View. Over-minded researchers have pointed out, however, that Arctic icebergs are of the unworkable variety and that the more mobile icebergs could be moved at only half a mile an hour. At that rate the ice mountains might take three years to reach Britain, by which time a considerably reduced state and with the drought long passed. The government is also studying a plan to "import" water by tanker from Scotland or from Norway. The Western Water Authority estimated it would cost £2.50 per gallon for tankerage from Scotland, and four times as much from Norway. Another plan envisages towing fresh water from the deep sea to English drought areas, employing long sausage-shaped "waterbags," called dracons. The Ministry of Defense owns 15 dracons—the largest capable of carrying 250,000 gallons in one trip. Of course, there was the man who suggested that jumbo jets be used to seed clouds with silver iodide to make them shed rain. He replied that clouds are needed first before they can be seeded.

National Pipeline Grid
The man-in-the-street's favorite scheme to beat future water shortages (at a time when weathermen predict more droughts in the century for England) is the national grid—an interconnecting network of national pipelines distributing water evenly throughout the country, similar to the electricity network. Consulting engineers T. and C. Hawkins of Aldershot said, "It would bankrupt the country." Unlike electricity, water requires pumping, and the cost of pipelines could be £200 for every mile. High cost is also the principal obstacle to a proposal for a crash program of desalination plants—converting sea water into fresh water. Britain's Water Resources Board has rejected the scheme for the huge, as too expensive, since each plant would cost an estimated £100 million and produce water at a cost of £2.50 per 1,000 gallons. From the plethora of ideas for keeping British faucets flowing, six plans have been selected. The first—a short-term solution for the worst affected areas in northern Yorkshire and southeast Wales—is a water-shuttle service of train and road tankers from Scotland. British Rail says that it is feasible and that a single water train can carry 300,000 gallons in one trip. But a snag is the need for storage depots in the delivery area. The Department of the Environment says that nevertheless the plan is feasible. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

UAW-Ford Strike Nears Ages, Security Top Issues

DETROIT, Sept. 14 (AP).—Ford and Co. and its 170,000 workers are today for a nationwide strike that appeared all but certain to start at midnight. Negotiations were scheduled between the company and the United Automobile Workers. A spokesman for the UAW said that the strike was being called because of the company's refusal to meet with the union on issues of wages and job security. The UAW regional offices were today in a state of emergency. UAW bargainers left the negotiating room yesterday with no deal to return after rejecting the company's latest contract offer. A Ford spokesman said that negotiators for both sides were on call, but no meetings were scheduled. The spokesman said there were no reports of substantial absenteeism this morning. Union officials said the strike would start at a record \$175 million a week to survive a walkout of 16 or 17 weeks. A 67-day strike against General Motors in 1970 cost the union \$10 million, including \$40 million was forced to borrow after its fund ran out.

AW Seeks a Cut in Working Time

By William K. Stevens
DEARBORN, Mich., Sept. 14.—Every weekday afternoon at 2:30, a crowd of workers comes flooding across the River Road overpass, Leon Chaffin and Rodney Robinson and Gross and Doug Soke and hundreds of other workers hurry to or from their jobs in the enormous River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Co., where it is said, raw materials go in at one end and automobiles come out the other. The overhead walkway connecting the plant to employees' parking lots and bus stops is famous for labor-movement lore. It was here, nearly 40 years ago, that Walter Reuther and three other United Automobile Workers organizers were set upon and savagely beaten by company thugs. Ford was the toughest adversary, the most ruthless fighter and the bitterest holdout in the union's early struggle to organize the industry. The Battle of the Over-



PRETORIA MEETING—Rhodesia's Ian Smith greeted by South Africa's John Vorster.

Until After Election in U.S.

UN Defers Vietnam's Application

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The Security Council agreed today to defer until November its consideration of Vietnam's application for UN membership, which the United States had planned to veto. The council president, Libyan Ambassador Mansur Kheila, said in a statement after about an hour of private consultations among the 15 council members that Vietnam had agreed to the decision, which was taken on an initiative by France. Informed sources said the significance of the deferment until November was that members hoped the United States would permit the Security Council to make a favorable recommendation on Vietnam to the General Assembly after the U.S. presidential election result was known. The election is to be held Nov. 2.

China Rejects Condolences From Soviet Bloc Red Parties

HONG KONG, Sept. 14 (NYT).—China's rejection today of messages of condolence on the death of Mao Tse-tung from the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies was seen by analysts here as one of the clearest indications yet that Peking's staunchly anti-Russian foreign policy will remain largely unchanged after Mao's departure from the scene. Last week, in announcing Mao's death, Peking had called on the Chinese people to "carry on the cause left behind by Chairman Mao and continue Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in foreign affairs." A Chinese spokesman in Peking today said that the messages from the Russian and other East European Communist parties had been rejected because "we have no party-to-party relations with them." Diplomatic sources in Peking reported that a Russian representative had been summoned to the Chinese Foreign Ministry and messages from Poland and East Germany had already been returned. The brief, two-sentence Russian condolence message, which was sent by the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union rather than by state authorities, was believed to be the first communication from the Soviet party to Peking since the

10 Said Slain in Soweto As Black Strike Holds

Vorster, Smith Meet On Rhodesia Crisis Mass Arrests Fail To Break Walkout

By David B. Ottaway
PRETORIA, Sept. 14.—South African Prime Minister John Vorster and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith today held 4 1/2 hours of "full and frank" discussions today on the growing racial confrontation in Southern Africa. But a joint statement issued after the talks gave no indication whether the two leaders made any headway toward a settlement in Rhodesia.

Africa Shuttle Is Launched By Kissinger

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Tanzania's first stop for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on his diplomatic shuttle through Southern Africa, called on the United States today to support black nationalist guerrillas if peaceful solutions to the area's problems become impossible. The Tanzanian government issued a statement saying that such support would dishearten the Rhodesian and South African governments and make a peaceful solution more likely. It would also "assuage the worries and suspicion of free Africa," the statement added.

At first, Kissinger denied that the mass arrests were related to the strike and described them as a crime-prevention action. But later Maj. Gen. D. J. Kriel, head of the riot police, confirmed that the main intent was to protect those wishing to go to work. A mass-arrest tactic was used in Cape Province last week to break up student demonstrations, and it appears that it is now being used on an experimental basis to break the strike here. However, no operation of this kind has yet been attempted in Soweto, where more than a million blacks live and where students organized the three-day work stoppage.

The Soweto students called the strike to protest the detention of nearly 300 black leaders over the last three months and the deaths of at least 340 black Africans and colored persons. Elsewhere in South Africa today, the Cape Town area was reported to be having one of its quietest days in two weeks of violence and unrest throughout the Cape Province. Student pamphlets distributed among black and colored workers today said that a strike planned for tomorrow and Thursday had now been postponed until next week. Meanwhile, Justice and Police Minister James Kruger denied that he had given authority to white vigilantes to protect their properties and businesses. Groups of armed employees are guarding many firms' premises at night.

Kissinger's Goals Cited
ZURICH, Sept. 14 (AP).—A senior U.S. official said that Kissinger's plans said the secretary of state in his new venture in shuttle diplomacy hopes to convince three key leaders that agreement on the form, forum and agenda for black-white negotiations is necessary before the summer runs full. The three men are President Nyerere, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa. Mr. Kissinger wants to set up negotiations for the transfer of power from the white minority to the black majority in Rhodesia and for arrangements to free South-West Africa, from South African rule. He hopes Mr. Nyerere and Mr. Kaunda will bring the black nationalist leaders to the table and that Mr. Vorster will do likewise with Prime Minister Smith.

Middle-Class Youths Swell Ranks of Argentine Terrorists

By David F. Belnap
BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 14.—One of the most striking aspects of the war against subversion in Argentina is the kind of people in the leftist terrorist ranks. It has become clear that the shock troops of subversion are not hardened guerrillas of the Latin American stereotype, but young people of the middle class. They are youths in their 20s or younger, recruited by terrorist organizations while adolescents. They come from some of the most respected families. Among recent examples:

• The son of a former army commander in chief who was killed while fighting with a band of rural guerrillas.
• The nephew of a closely guarded, high-ranking navy officer who furnished access to his uncle for young terrorist friends. They kidnapped the officer and later killed him.
• The son of a wealthy provincial governor, doing his compulsory military service at an air-force staff headquarters, who led a terrorist band that ambushed and severely wounded the air-force chief of personnel and his chauffeur.

Anguished Parents
There has been a great deal of parental anguish, and teenagers have become the subject of a spate of magazine articles, newspaper series, television documentaries and public seminars. All seek to learn what drives young people to get involved with an extremist organization of the far left. Neither terrorism nor its appeal to privileged youth is an exclusively Argentine phenomenon. But there are few places where the movement has been marked by so much violence. Two groups have been operating in Argentina since 1970, the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) and the Montoneros, named for the bands of "patriotic irregulars" that roamed Argentina's pampas in the mid-19th century. The ERP is Marxist-Leninist.

Russia Cautions Japan on Islands

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today warned Japan that its claims to four Soviet-held Pacific islands could poison relations between the two countries. The warning was issued by the Tass news agency in a commentary on what it called an "unprecedented trip" by Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to inspect by boat the four islands at the southern end of the Kuriles archipelago last weekend. The Soviet Union has occupied the islands since the end of World War II. Japan has refused to sign a peace treaty with the Soviet Union, partly because of the islands—which Tokyo calls the "northern territories"—are returned.

FAA Probes Croatian Incident

Lax Security Ruled Out in Hijacking

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The Federal Aviation Administration said yesterday that five Croatian hijackers were able to board a TWA jet Friday night because they carried nothing dangerous.

An FAA spokesman said that the terrorists, who commandeered the plane using fake bombs, had ruled out taking real weapons aboard after months of observation at LaGuardia Airport had convinced them it was impossible to circumvent the security measures.

The spokesman said, however, that U.S. airports were alerted Sunday to re-examine their security precautions and be especially alert for efforts to imitate the New York hijacking.

New York airport guards and passengers of the hijacked plane had speculated that the hijackers might have gotten aboard because security was lax.

But the FAA, which supervises security activities at each of the nation's airports, said that investigations during the weekend and information obtained after the hijackers surrendered showed such speculation was incorrect.

System Was Working

"The security system for TWA Flight 355 was in effect and working normally," the spokesman said. "All of the hijackers, including the woman, passed through the system."

Other sources said that investigations during the weekend had disproved reports that the woman on the hijack team might have bypassed security stations and gotten weapons or explosives on board by posing as an airline hostess.

Sources said that the woman, like her four male companions, boarded the plane as a passenger after passing through the metal detector and putting her hand luggage through an X-ray.

"We have determined that those people had no weapons or explosives," the FAA spokesman said. "What they did have with them they carried as components that were assembled into the fake bombs in a lavatory at the back of the plane. None of the things they carried was a prohibited item."

Pilot Cites Terror

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP).—The pilot of the TWA jet hijacked by Croatian nationalists described his transatlantic odyssey yesterday as "30 hours of hell" and said he would have liked to have had "more support" from French authorities.

"There were moments of terror, there were moments of calm and there were moments of confusion," Capt. Richard Carey said.

The most danger came "while on the ground in Paris" while the negotiations to end the hijacking were under way, Mr. Carey said. "I would like to have had more support from the French... I was given an ultimatum that restricted the negotiations."

"That echoed the position the pilot took in conversations with the U.S. ambassador to France, Kenneth Rush, during those talks, as shown by a tape recording obtained by the National Broadcasting Co."

"They want to drop leaflets on cities... and for this you are asking that this whole ship could be killed to prove that you can take a stand against terrorism," Mr. Carey said on the tape, adding, "Tell us, please, what we are being killed for."

At another point on the tape, Mr. Rush was speaking about U.S. friendship for Croatians when Mr. Carey cut in angrily: "Please, sir, you are not talking to a representative of state. You are talking with a human being who is not conversant with diplomacy. You can't talk and reason with him. Just reason with the people around you to accomplish what we want."

Argentine Youths Join Ranks of Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1)

Regardless of how young Argentines are recruited into the guerrilla gangs, and regardless of the reasons, there is no question about what they do once committed. The case of Ricardo Omar Sapag could be typical.

Argentina Bans Pro-Nazi Books On Anti-Semitism

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 14 (AP).—Argentina's military government yesterday banned the circulation of anti-Semitic publications edited by pro-Nazi groups.

The decree, which called for the confiscation of such literature here and in other cities, was announced after a series of requests by representatives of the country's large Jewish community, which has been the target of recent violence.

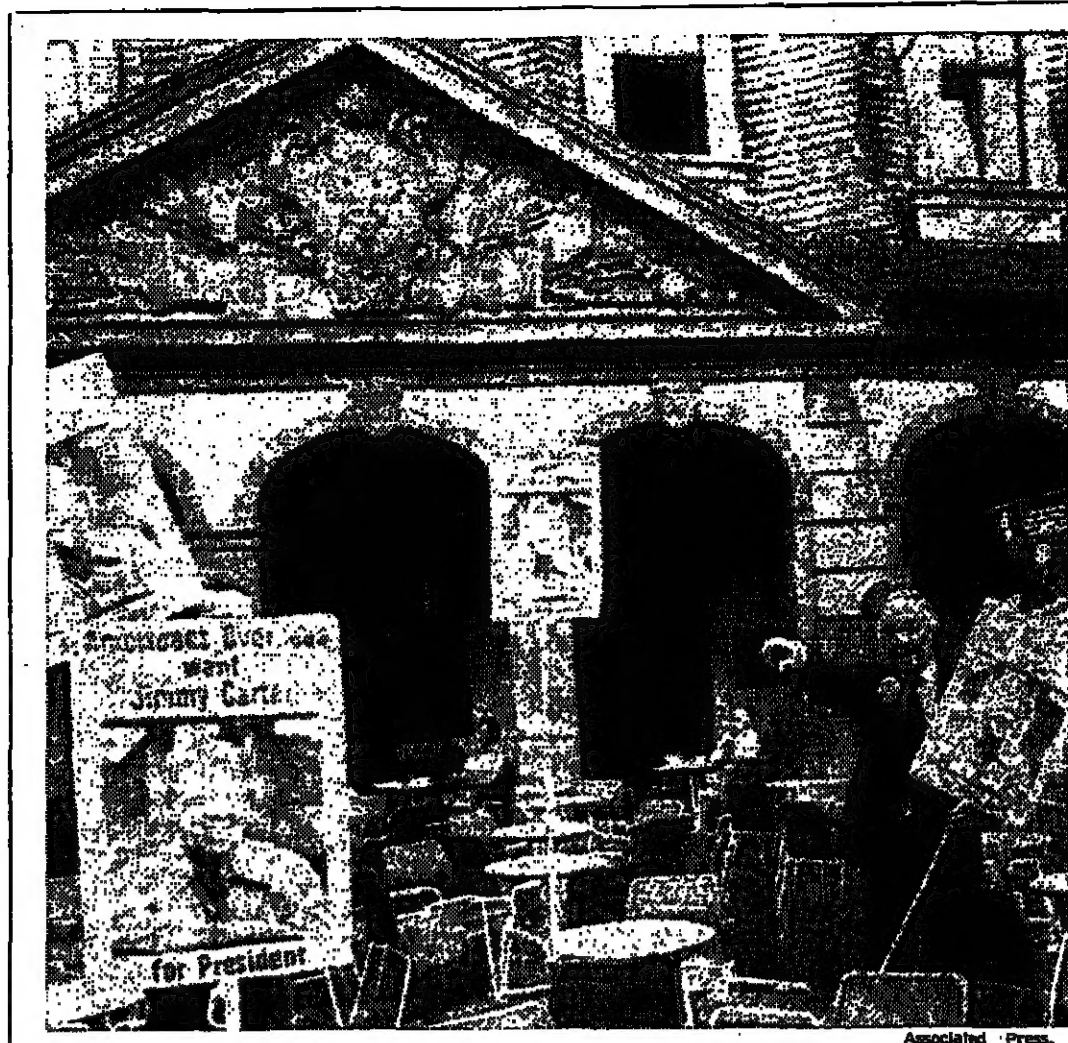
Argentina, with about 800,000 Jews, has the largest Jewish community in the Western Hemisphere outside of the United States.

The community has been the target of a wave of anti-Semitic violence in recent months. Jewish-owned stores were hit by gunfire in July and about a dozen synagogues and Jewish stores have been bombed since then.

Most of the banned books are edited by an obscure publishing house called Editorial Milicia. The prohibited books include: "The Jews," "The SS in Action," "Christ Isn't Jewish," "The Lie of Auschwitz" and "Hitler or Lenin."

Gov. Sapag offered his resignation, which the provincial legislature refused to accept.

(Los Angeles Times)



LONESOME CAMPAIGNER—An unidentified supporter of Jimmy Carter standing in front of Frankfurt's Hauptwache. He attracted little interest from passersby.

Franjeh Holds Up Approval

Peace Talks Said Set Today Among Sarkis, Arafat, Assad

BEIRUT, Sept. 14 (UPI).—A top-level conference of Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian representatives is expected to be held tomorrow at the Lebanese border town of Shtaura in the eastern Bekaa Valley.

According to reports in most newspapers here today, the meeting will be attended by Lebanon's President-elect Elias Sarkis, Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad or his Premier, Maj. Gen. Abdel Rahman Kheifawi, and Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to discuss the establishment of an effective cease-fire here which will enable Mr. Sarkis to take over office from President Suleiman Franjeh Sept. 25.

The papers said that Syrian Mr. Sarkis and the PLO have agreed to meet, but that the approval of the rightist Christian front under Mr. Franjeh was still being sought. They added that the subject was discussed at the separate meetings which Col.

Syrian Soldier Flees To Israeli-Held Area

TEL AVIV, Sept. 14 (UPI).—An armed Syrian soldier bolted into Israeli-held territory on the Golan Heights, the army said today.

A spokesman said that Syrian soldiers fired at the desert and at Israeli troops, wounding the man.

Mohammed el-Kholy, an aide to President Assad, held yesterday with Christian leaders in the port of Jounieh north of here.

Press sources said that if the meeting does take place, it will constitute a breakthrough which may get Lebanon out of its present vicious circle and place the 17-month-old civil strife on the road to a solution.

The PLO had said it was prepared to negotiate with the Syrians and to deal with Mr. Sarkis, but refused to hold talks with Mr. Franjeh's representatives.

PLO leaders recently emphasized that they will carry out their commitments under the Cairo Agreement with the Lebanese authorities once Mr. Sarkis sets up his regime.

The Cairo Agreement, concluded seven years ago, allowed the Palestinian guerrillas to have bases near Lebanon's southern border with Israel, but forbade them from circulating with their arms and uniforms outside those bases and refugee camps.

Karami in Egypt

CAIRO, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami today conferred with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and other leaders as Egypt stepped up its part in renewed Arab efforts to end the Lebanese civil war.

Pierre Gemayel, head of the Lebanese phalangist party, which is the biggest bloc on the rightist side, was due to arrive later today despite public Egyptian hostility toward his cause.

It was announced at Arab League headquarters here today that an Arab summit, which will concentrate on the Lebanese problem, will meet Oct. 18, preceded by a preparatory session of foreign ministers four days earlier.

Thousands Stage New Walkouts in 2 Basque Areas

MADRID, Sept. 14 (UPI).—New strikes erupted in two of the four Basque provinces today and newspapers warned that the situation in the restive region was threatening to get out of hand.

Tens of thousands of workers reportedly struck in Vizcaya and Alava Provinces—apparently in an uncoordinated continuation of a leftist-led general strike held yesterday to protest the killing of a young Basque by police last week.

Yesterday's protests involved some of the worst violence in post-Franco Spain, and a delegation of 15 Basque mayors traveled to Madrid to complain to the government about what it called the "brutality of police."

Normally returned today to the Province of Guipuzcoa, where the general strike had been 90-percent effective yesterday. But in Vizcaya, the capital of Alava Province, thousands of industrial workers struck. In the industrial belt of Bilbao in Vizcaya, an estimated 80,000 refused to return to work.

The Catholic newspaper Ya said the "very serious" Basque situation was about to "create a tremendous spillover of violence that breeds new violence." The conservative newspaper ABC urged the government to take emergency measures to relieve the tension.

Allon Assails

Study Urging Arab Curbs

JERUSALEM, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon yesterday denounced as "a miserable document" a report by a government official who recommended curbs on Arab population growth in Galilee.

Mr. Allon said that the report by Yoram Koenig, the government's chief representative in Galilee, had harmed Israel's democratic image and its efforts toward co-existence between Arabs and Jews.

The foreign minister made the strongest attack yet by a government leader against the report, which called for reducing allowances to large Arab families and encouraging young Arabs to study and stay abroad.

Leaked by the leftist newspaper Al Hamishmar last week, the report was written six months ago after a wave of rioting among Israeli Arabs in which six died. Senior ministers have disowned its recommendations, but there is continuing Arab anger that Mr. Koenig remains in the area.

Answering questions at a press club meeting, Mr. Allon said that he wondered how Mr. Koenig could show his face among Arabs after publication of the document.

"This is a miserable document," he declared, "there is absolutely no connection whatever between its contents and the actual policy of the government."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the Cabinet Sunday that the report was simply a communication between a civil servant and his superiors and had been irresponsibly leaked to the press.

"The government's policy on the question of Israel's Arabs remains valid," he told the Cabinet.

Dismissal Asked

NAZARETH, Israel, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The Communist City Council of Nazareth today called for the removal of Mr. Koenig.

These thoughts are shared and shared the relations between Jews and Arabs in Galilee," the City Council declared.

The statement came after crowds from the predominantly Arab town massed outside the Interior Ministry office in the Jewish suburb of Upper Nazareth, where Mr. Koenig has his district commissioner's office.

A number of Jews demonstrated in support of Mr. Koenig, but police broke up the crowds before any violence could develop. There were a few Jews among the Arabs protesting Mr. Koenig's proposals.

Sources in the Nazareth city hall said that they would ask the town council of other communities in Galilee to follow their lead.

North Italy Is Hit By Rain, Flooding

ROME, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Rain throughout northern Italy today caused some flooding, blocked roads and rail lines and worsened conditions for 60,000 earthquake refugees living in tents in the Friuli region.

Two days of rain in the Dolomites caused streams to overflow, blocking a number of roads. The Brenner rail line to Austria and West Germany was interrupted when rain washed away part of the track bed.

Says It Was for Electronics

Sweden Reportedly Sent U.S. \$250,000 in Secret Payments

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The Swedish government charged more than \$250,000 in secret cash payments to the chief of U.S. Air Force intelligence in the early 1970s, according to documents published today by a Swedish magazine.

There was no indication in the documents what the money was to be used for and Pentagon officials refused yesterday to comment on the matter.

Folket i Bild, a radical leftist fortnightly magazine, said that the Swedish officials, allegedly involved, including Foreign Minister Sven Andersson, had flatly denied that such payments had been made.

Mr. Andersson and Sweden's commander-in-chief, Gen. Stig Sannersten today confirmed the report of the payments. But they denied the allegation that there was anything untoward about the deal. Associated Press reported from Stockholm.

"It was a perfectly legitimate business transaction concerning payment for delivered electronic goods and in no way payment for services rendered by the general," Gen. Sannersten declared at a press conference.

"The deliveries of goods are continuing and if the receiver of payments so wishes, we will use the same method for payments," he added.

A high-ranking associate of Swedish Premier Olof Palme told aklon that the payments were made for electronic goods. The Palme aide also denied emphatically on behalf of the Swedish government, the correspondent said, that the payments had been made in cash, saying that they were a bank-to-bank transaction.

Other Swedish sources said that although Sweden purchases several hundred thousand dollars worth of U.S. equipment yearly, including some through secret channels, payments described in the magazine article appeared in none of the customary accounts.

Retired U.S. Maj. Gen. Rocky Triantafelli, who was chief of U.S. Air Force intelligence at the time the payments reportedly began, acknowledged, in a recent telephone interview, a "transaction" fitting the description contained in the Swedish magazine.

Gen. Triantafelli could not be reached for further comment yesterday in the capital, but he said that the transaction was a matter "between nations" that he could not discuss.

The charge comes at a sensitive time for Mr. Palme and his Social Democratic party, which faces parliamentary elections Sunday. Swedish observers see the publication as an attempt by the magazine to embarrass Mr. Palme's party, which has governed Sweden for 40 years.

Gen. Triantafelli, who now works as a part-time research consultant, said that there was "no question in my mind that there is a satisfactory explanation concerning that little transaction," but added: "You're into an area that I can't in any way discuss."

The method of the payments, in the view of persons familiar with intelligence activities, suggests an intelligence liaison link between the United States and Sweden, with the United States providing a service and Sweden paying for it.

But Sweden, a neutral nation, has scrupulously avoided potentially embarrassing associations with NATO countries in recent years and, in any case, such liaison is usually accomplished by exchanges of information, not direct cash payment.

Low Point in Relations In addition, the alleged series of payments, made from December, 1970, through June, 1973, began during an especially low point in U.S.-Swedish relations. One payment, in June, 1972, was made a few days before Mr. Palme publicly accused the United States of waging ecological warfare in South Vietnam.

The Swedish magazine said that its documents, some of them reproduced with the article, indicated that Mr. Andersson, then defense minister, asked Per Asbrink, then head of the Bank of Sweden, to arrange payment of \$250,000 to Gen. Triantafelli at U.S. Air Force headquarters.

"But the transaction had to be carried out in such a way that it could not be traced in any public Swedish government account," the magazine said. "The money had to be transported in cash by a bagman to Washington."

The magazine said that, to further mask the source of the payments, the Bank of Sweden channeled them through a commercial bank in Stockholm, the Enskilda Banken.

Payment Recalled

A director of Enskilda Banken, who at one time was an adviser at the Swedish Air Force administration, handled the matter, the magazine said. It said that the director, Karl-Arvid Norlin, told the magazine he recalled at least one of the payments to the U.S. attaché.

Mr. Asbrink, who is now Sweden's delegate to the Inter-

national Monetary Fund, denied that any payments were made and Mr. Andersson told the magazine that its allegations were "untrue" and "completely absurd."

Three years ago, the author of the Folket i Bild article, Ja Gullon, was one of three Swedish journalists sentenced to a year in jail for espionage after a magazine published an article saying that links existed between Swedish intelligence and intelligence agencies in the United States and Israel.

Pay, Security King Main Issues At Ford Co.

(Continued from Page 1)

very important," the 53-year-old electrician said as he hurried across the overpass the other day, "but it's not going to be for the company to go along with."

"The main thing is to retain the benefits you have," said Roy Robinson, who works in a glass plant at the Rouge, "and gain a feasible hourly increase."

Perhaps chief among the union's demands, one that appeals to Mr. Chaffee's concern about jobs, is its proposal to reduce working time. That is not for an attempt to make life easier for the workers, but in design to preserve existing jobs and open up new ones. The theory is that as working time is reduced, more people are needed to do the work.

This demand represents the closest the union may come to establishing a new principle. These talks. It is also the one that may well turn out to be the hardest to resolve. It involves what the company says would be a management prerogative Ford has ignored the working time issue in both of its offers to date, but it did agree some days ago to set up a joint company-union subcommittee to discuss it.

Closely related are the union job security demands involving curbs on overtime and on firing out work to subcontractors while union members are laid off.

More attention, however, is focused on an "income-security" issue. The union wants the company to increase its contribution to the supplementary unemployment benefit fund, from 10 percent of their regular pay when they are laid off. The fund ran dry in 1974-75 recession, but not at Ford.

Ford has offered to increase its contribution, but the union is dissatisfied with the proposal.

Retirement Pensions Yet another income-security issue is that of the plight of retiring workers whose pensions are being eaten up by inflation. That is a matter of pensions cannot be reopened this year, but some kind of adjustment may be made nevertheless.

The union is also seeking—the company has said that it is willing to offer—additional performance pay to men like Bob Gros and Doug Smoke, one a millwright and the other a pipefitter, who work in the Rouge plant's foundry. Skilled tradesmen vote as a unit on contract ratification, and they are in a militant mood as they give production workers before the skilled tradesmen will ratify, Mr. Smoke said.

None of this means that the auto industry is in a state of economic emergency. In a time of record auto industry profits, the union has elevated wages to top priority alongside job and income security.

Under the company's most recent offer, the wage of a Ford and GM automobile assembler would rise from \$6.57 an hour now to \$7.15 an hour in three years. Undoubtedly, that would make the auto worker the best-paid worker in U.S. industry, as it has been for years.

The proposed increase amounts to 3 percent annually. The union contends, however, that the company's proposal would change the way in which the base wage was defined, reducing it by 25 cents an hour. Thus, with a stable case, a 3-percent increase would bring the worker a cent or two less an hour than if the present wage formula were simply extended.

Trinidad-Tobago Vote Strengthens Leftists

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 14 (AP).—Voters in off-shore Trinidad-Tobago gave veteran Prime Minister Eric Williams and his moderate People's National Movement a solid election victory yesterday. But the leftist United Labor Front emerged as the main opposition, setting the stage for an ideological clash in Parliament.

It was the toughest political battle for Mr. Williams, 65, since he came to power in 1966. His party won 24 seats, Labor got 10 and the Democratic Action Congress took the remaining 15 seats in Parliament.

CARAVEL HOTEL

The newest and most modern deluxe hotel in Athens, situated on a quiet Avenue, near the center, next to Hilton.

offers its guests all the facilities a seasonal or business traveller needs:

- Fully air conditioned
- 5 Restaurants
- 24 hours Room Service, Coffee-Shop, Bar Service
- 900 beds.
- 56 luxurious Suites
- Direct dial in all rooms to any country
- Refrigerator in all rooms

At any moment of the year, you will be always welcomed!

Caravel Hotel 2, Vassileos Alexandrou Ave. Athens, 508 Phone: 790.721 (60 lines) Telex: 21-4401 CH GR Cables: CARAVELHOTEL

For reservations and advance bookings, contact your Travel Agent or the Hotel directly.

1. Your father's advice.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

1. Your father's advice.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

101 Boulevard Raspail, Paris (6e). Tel.: 544.38.28

The oldest & most modern French school for foreigners

Practical school of French language — Lectures — Language laboratory — Private lessons — Cinema — Phonetics laboratory

YOU MAY ENROLL AT ANY TIME!

Preparation for Diploma of Commercial Interpreter in French

BAR — RESTAURANT — ROOMS

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

Est. 1911

5 Rue Daunou, PARIS

Falkenberg Str. 9, Munich

'Orbiter' Will Be Used in Tests

U.S. Space-Shuttle Craft to Debut

By Robert Lindsey

DOWNEY, Calif., Sept. 14 (UPI)—After you put men on the moon, what do you do for an encore? Federal decision makers faced this question seven years ago, and this week the nation will get a look at their answer.

It's the space shuttle, a vehicle that is part airplane, part spacecraft and this country's first major undertaking in manned space flight since Project Apollo, the \$21-billion program that carried astronauts to the moon and back.

If the space shuttle works as planned, and if high costs do not doom it politically, officials say it could virtually end the era of large "throwaway" rockets because it will be reusable, like an airplane. Now, every time the government launches a satellite, it does much the same thing as driving a new, multimillion-dollar truck off a cliff right after the truck delivers its first load.

The development is a huge undertaking, although not nearly as large as Project Apollo, which involved hundreds of companies and tens of thousands of workers across the country. The \$9.8-billion shuttle has had fairly clear sailing through Congress so far, while it has had a low public profile.

Challenges Seen

As it gains more prominence and its proponents press this fall for White House approval to build two more shuttles—in addition to the three ordered—at a cost of \$500 million apiece, the project appears likely to face increasing challenges.

Although the first flights by the shuttle are not scheduled until mid-1979, Rockwell International Corp., the conglomerate that is developing the system, will on Friday stage the aerospace industry's traditional rollout ritual for the first model.

At a manufacturing plant in the desert at Palmdale, Calif., about 80 miles northeast of the corporation's Space Division here, Rockwell International will unveil the first of three "orbiters" for the system now authorized by Congress. The craft will be used for landing tests beginning next summer.

"We're ready, and we're just about on the schedule we said we'd be on," says George Merrick, 48, president of the division, which produced the command-service modules used in Project Apollo by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The new craft is designed to move men and instrument payloads in and out of orbit in a three-man space freighter that has a huge cargo bay and is slightly larger than a two-engine DC-9 jetliner. It will be rocketed 100 miles or so into space like a conventional satellite with a

lift-off heave of 6 million pounds of thrust, remain in orbit for a few days or as long as a month, dropping off new satellites, retrieving old ones and performing other tasks.

Wings, Coasting

Unlike a conventional satellite, the space shuttle will have wings and be cocooned in an elaborate sheath of ceramic insulation, allowing it to zoom back into the atmosphere, withstand the searing heat of atmospheric friction and then glide down and land like an airplane to be reused, its engineers say.

Some critics—including Sen. Walter Mondale, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate—have assailed the shuttle as a kind of make-work project for the aerospace industry.

Critics contend that the number of bona fide missions requiring the shuttle for transportation into space does not justify the high cost of developing it, and that economic risks are more sensible to continue using expendable launch rockets.

In effect, they assert that the agency is building a machine for which there is doubtful need, so it can later say such a machine exists and therefore must be used.

Moreover, the success of Project Viking—the robot spacecraft that has allowed exploration of

portions of Mars by remote control—has raised new questions about whether U.S. resources might be more efficiently spent on unmanned rather than manned craft.

Proponents of the shuttle regard it as a historic turning point for manned space travel, a transition from the circus-like extravaganzas of moon flights to a routine utilization of space for productive tasks.

"NASA has identified 570 different missions for the shuttle; there's plenty more to do," Mr. Merrick said.

Besides scientific experimentation, he said potential tasks ranged from astronauts' use of instruments to monitor the weather and look for terrestrial mineral fields, to experimental manufacturing techniques in the cosmic vacuum, to resupplying an orbiting space station.

Less is being said publicly about the shuttle is also scheduled to be used extensively for military mission in space.

The Air Force Space and in missile Systems Organization is spending more than \$700 million to adapt and construct launch facilities and extend a runway to 15,000 feet for landing of the shuttle at Vandenberg Air Force Base, on the California coast north of here.

The Air Force now employs satellites extensively and routinely with the Central Intelligence Agency to photograph other countries from space; with the National Security Agency to eavesdrop on foreign telecommunications and gather intelligence about foreign radar defenses; for early detection of missile launches and nuclear tests; for communication, mapping, weather intelligence and other missions.

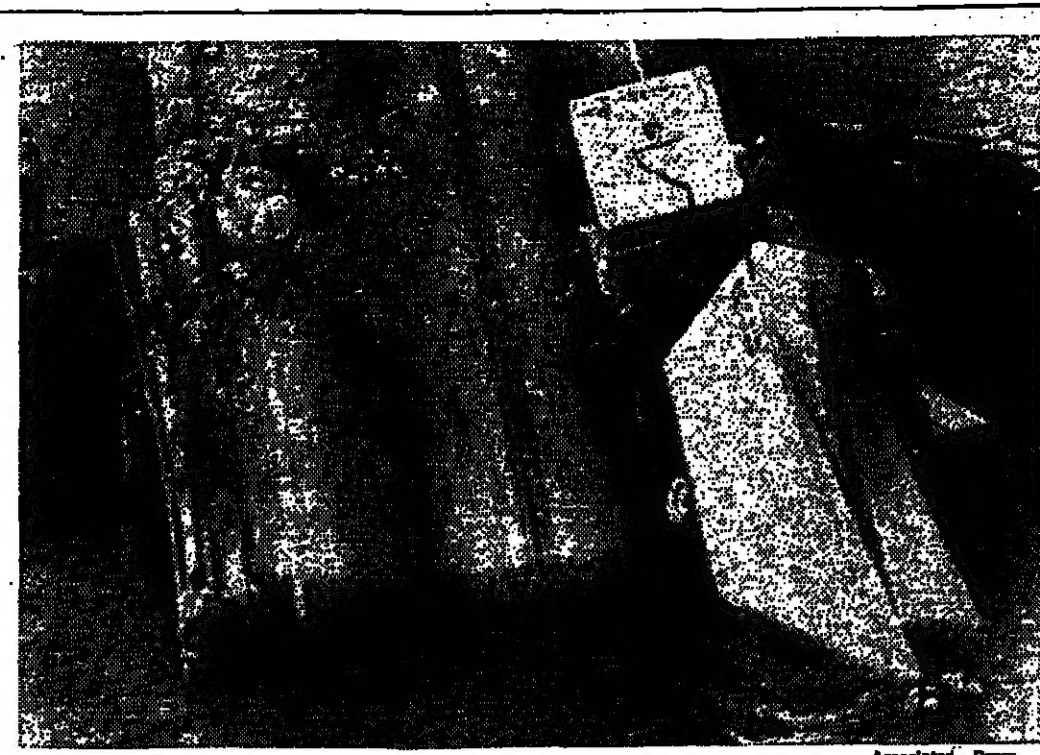
Robots Only

But all of those satellites are robots. Air Force generals have been seeking—without success—to conduct manned operations in space since 1958.

The shuttle at last would put Air Force pilots in space on purely military missions, where they will be able to launch reconnaissance and other types of satellites, repair defective satellites and perform additional tasks. There is the potential of inspecting foreign satellites in orbit (although it is likely that Soviet spy satellites, as do ours, have defensive systems that would cause them to self-destruct if efforts were made to capture them or approach them too closely).

There is also the possibility of direct "eyeball" inspection of foreign military activities. Theoretically, the shuttle also would seem to give the country a new capability for delivering nuclear weapons.

Air Force sources, however, say there is no consideration of using the shuttle as a bomber.



BRIDGE COLLAPSE—Divers at lower right search for bodies after a trailer truck and at least one car fell into a channel at Manchac, La., when a barge struck a span of the bridge. Police were uncertain how many cars or persons were missing.

Panel Foresees Curb to Protect Ozone

Scientists Warn U.S. on Aerosol Sprays

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—A committee of scientists advised yesterday against an immediate ban on aerosol sprays containing fluorocarbons, even though it said the sprays are probably breaking down the ozone shield that protects the earth from a dangerous overdose of ultraviolet rays.

But the scientists said some restriction on the sprays—used mostly to dispense deodorants and hair products—“is almost certain to be necessary at some time and some degree,” and they asked for another six months to two years to learn more about the sprays’ effects.

The ozone shield is a layer of molecules in the stratosphere, 16 to 19 miles above earth, that prevents much of the sun’s ultraviolet light from reaching the surface. If fluorocarbons—the chemical propellants used in most sprays—break down too much of the ozone, the results could be more cancer and other ill-effects on plants and animals and possibly serious changes in the world’s climate, the scientists said.

The effect of waiting two years “at a maximum” for better data to guide any restrictions and make certain they are necessary would be “very small,” added the select committee of the National Academy of Sciences. The panel was named two years ago at the request of concerned federal agencies.

It is likely, the committee said,

that continued use of fluorocarbons at 1973 levels—use has dropped in succeeding years by 15 per cent—would in 100 years reduce the ozone layer by a significant 7 per cent. A two-year delay of an aerosol ban, it was added, would increase the reduction by only six-tenths of 1 per cent.

The group advocated three “urgent” measures:

• An “immediate” start on developing and passing legislation to “selectively” regulate fluorocarbon uses—allowing some and disallowing others—so regulation could begin quickly if required.

• A law to require labeling of products containing the suspect fluorocarbons so consumers can stop using them if they want.

• A public health campaign to attack a new, worldwide epidemic of malignant melanoma, a deadly form of skin cancer that is apparently being caused by more exposure to the sun as people wear fewer clothes and sunbaths more. Breakdown of the ozone layer would increase melanoma still more, said Dr. Thomas Fitzpatrick of Harvard University, “but the sun is here to stay anyway, and we ought to tell people what to do about this now.”

Extensive use of fluorocarbon propellants in sprays began about a decade ago and grew by 10 per cent yearly through 1974.

Three-fourths of worldwide fluorocarbon production is for use in sprays, and more than half of the world total is in deodorants and hair-product sprays.

Some scientists first calculated last year that the sprays could affect the ozone layer. Fluorocarbons in sprays, once released, float gradually skyward. There the powerful ultraviolet rays release the chlorine atoms in the fluorocarbons, and in a series of chemical steps the chlorine in turn breaks down ozone.

One molecule of highly stable chlorine can break down 10 molecules of ozone. It can take up to 10 years for fluorocarbons released on earth to reach the stratosphere but, once there, they

remain. It can take a century or more, it is calculated, for any destroyed ozone to be replaced. The potentially most dangerous effect is the possible effect on world climate, the panel emphasized. Continued use of fluorocarbons at 1973 levels could add “about 40 per cent,” it was estimated, to the warming of atmosphere that is expected from the continued burning of coal and oil.

A possibly dangerous effect “of unknown magnitude,” the committee said, is the impact of an excess of ultraviolet on DNA, the genetic chemical, in farm plants and animals which might undergo stunting and other undesirable changes.

Stunt of all is an increase of skin cancer, the scientists said. The largest number of cases would be two forms—basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas. These are usually caught early and seldom kill, although they sometimes disfigure.

Dutch Poll Shows 62% Find Prince Inquiry Lacking

THE HAGUE, Sept. 14 (AP)—Sixty-two per cent of Dutch citizens believe that an official inquiry failed to reveal fully the facts on Prince Bernhard’s involvement in the Lockheed bribery scandal, according to an opinion poll.

The poll, conducted by the Dutch Institute for Public Research for Elsevier magazine, showed that only 27 per cent thought everything had been revealed. Two per cent said that the investigation failed completely to uncover the facts. Nine per cent were uncommitted.

Nine hundred persons were polled four days after the Aug. 26 publication of the report on Prince Bernhard’s dealings with the U.S. aircraft company. He subsequently resigned from all his defense and business posts.

An independent three-man tribunal appointed by the government spent six months probing allegations that Queen Juliana’s husband took \$1.1 million in Lockheed payments.

The investigation failed to establish that the 63-year-old Prince received such funds but found enough embarrassing evidence to force his resignation from public office.

WAC’s Abolition Voted by House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The House approved overwhelmingly yesterday a bill to abolish the 34-year-old Women’s Army Corps and to streamline the promotions of military officers.

Abolishing the WAC was viewed as another step in eliminating sex distinctions in promotions. The other services have women members with special names but not separate corps.

The bill, approved 343 to 4, now goes to the Senate. It would establish for the first time a single officer-promotion policy for all four services, and would limit the numbers of field-grade officers in proportion to a service’s total manpower.

31 Die in Thai Floods

BANGKOK, Sept. 14 (AP)—Thirty-one persons drowned and eight others were missing after flooding in five villages of northern Thailand over the weekend, the Interior Ministry said Tuesday.

5 Months After Election

Thai Premier’s Stock Sinks In Growing Domestic Crisis

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Sept. 14.—After his overwhelming election victory only five months ago, the popularity of Thailand’s 71-year-old Premier Seni Pramoj has dropped almost to rock bottom.

Premier Seni’s inability to cope with a domestic crisis of confidence is also distressing South-Asian leaders, who regard Thailand as vital to the stability of the remaining non-Communist states of the area.

Not one piece of major legislation has emerged from parliament as the Premier’s nominal supporters have engaged in public squabbles. The annual promotion list for generals and admirals occupies government attention, and little time is given to national problems that Mr. Seni said five months ago “need immediate attention before it is too late.” In addition to reports of a growing discontent, the newspapers serve up a scandal a day—typical was a police major recently accused of plotting a kidnapping.

Last week, James Rooney, president of the “broadly” unobtrusive American Chamber of Commerce, warned the government that even though the body for change are in hand, the job is not being tackled. Such criticism would ordinarily enrage many Thais, but this time the staunchly nationalist newspaper, the Nation, said Mr. Rooney had “hit the nail on the head.” It wondered whether Mr. Seni was “capable of leading the government to tackle the affairs of this country before they become a shambles.”

“Wishful Thinking” The Nation added that expectations for foreign investment—Mr. Seni’s announced first priority to ease staggering unemployment—amounted to “sheer wishful thinking.”

Many feel that his seeming inability to reach or impose decisions is tempting the restive generals to grab back the power they were forced to surrender by student riots in 1973. “This feeling grows more acute each month when the former strong man, Field Marshal Prapas Charusathra, under military protection, flew back from exile in Taiwan.

After the sometimes splotchy events of a week, Marshal Prapas was eased back out of the country. Mr. Seni said the military hierarchy, “Sometimes it is under government control and sometimes it is not.”

That crisis continues to simmer as Thanom Kittikachorn—the other half of the exiled military dictatorship—has openly threatened to return from exile in Singapore to become “a Buddhist monk.”

Some well-informed Western diplomats think the main thing forestalling a military take-over is simply the absence of any persuasive general who could unite his bickering colleagues. Although the top generals pledge loyalty to democratic civilian government, they show little enthusiasm for it. Defense Minister Tavish Senwong, a member of parliament from Bangkok, resigned over the Prapas affair and snarled, “I am a career military officer and not a politician,” which gives an indication of how he views his fellow members of parliament.

Defections in Party It is Mr. Seni’s failure to dominate his own party that is most discouraging to many observers. In his one big parliamentary test—a relatively mild anti-corruption measure—he suffered defections from all sides, including the three other parties in his coalition.

Characteristically, Mr. Seni’s reaction was mild. He prepared to start all over on the measure—a process that will take months.

Mr. Seni survives primarily because no viable alternatives have emerged and he goes to avoid confrontation with the military. His squabbling Democrats do control 124 seats in the 278-member House of Representatives, and need only the dependable 56 votes of the military-dominated Thai

Nation party for a comfortable majority.

Although Mr. Seni’s personal popularity is low, neither the “old guard” nor the “young lions” his party have anyone else who could hold the party together.

So the immediate prospect more of the same—with probably shifted off to committees the emergency deals with only the threat of their erupt.

© Los Angeles Times

Killer Bees In Venezuela

CIUDAD BOLIVAR, Venezuela, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—The deadly African bee, which reached Venezuela earlier after advancing north from Brazil at the rate of 180 miles a year, Health Ministry officials said here today.

The hybrid strain has been spreading northwards since a hive in southern Brazil was about ten years ago.

Farm workers and bees have been killed in several countries by the bees, which are said to attack without apparent cause.

New Delhi Drop Attempt to Shut Opposition Daily

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14 (UPI).—The Indian government yesterday dropped its attempt to shut a New Delhi edition of the Statesman newspaper that has been a frequent target of the government.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi’s government told the New Delhi High Court that it was withdrawing its notice served last month asking why the Statesman’s printing press in capital “should not be forfeited for printing a journal that attacked the operation of the month-old nationwide emergency.”

The Statesman, which publishes editions here and in Calcutta, challenged the government’s move.

The government withdrew the first court victory by Indian newspaper Mrs. Gandhi’s government since Mrs. Gandhi posed the emergency on June 25 of last year. Since the emergency, newspapers have been censored, civil liberties suspended, and thousands of political opponents jailed.

Numeiri Rebuffs E. German Chief

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—A diplomatic row between Sudan and East Germany broke out to have been sent to the East German head of state, Willi Stoph, to the ousted Sudanese Communist party leader, President Gaafar Numeiri said. “Such an action,” he said, “is against the Sudanese diplomatic traditions for any kind of state to congratulate or send any message to a dissident party in any foreign country.”

He said he had ordered the Foreign Ministry to call in East German ambassador to demand an explanation. President Numeiri said Sudan would respond to itself what action it might consider necessary to “control such behavior.”

Singapore Curbs Scholars Abroad

SINGAPORE, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Singapore has banned top overseas scholars, including the youngest son of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, from engaging in political activities.

Regulations in the government gazette state that holders of Singapore’s presidential scholarships should not take part in such activities and should change their academic commitments without permission.

Among this year’s nine presidential scholars is 19-year-old Lee Hsien-yang, youngest son of the Prime Minister, who is studying engineering at Cambridge University in England.

Vienna Vandals Attack Anti-Nazi Memorial

VIENNA, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—A plaque commemorating the victims of Austria’s anti-Nazi resistance movement has been damaged for the second time in two years, police said today.

They said a corrosive fluid was used to deface the plaque, which was damaged by vandals in 1974. It was recently replaced and being damaged by hammer blows last October.

IN THE GREAT BUSINESS CENTRES OF EUROPE, YOU’LL FIND GREAT SHERATON HOTELS.



Some of the finest hotels in Europe are named Sheraton. You’ll find all the traditional service and modern comfort. In Brussels, there’s a Sheraton in Place Rogier near Gare Du Nord, and, in Stockholm, we’re on Lake Malaren facing City Hall. In Copenhagen, the Sheraton is near the Central Station and the airline coach terminal. In Munich, the Sheraton is between the airport and city centre and, we’re at Heathrow Airport in London and directly connected to the terminal airport at Frankfurt Rhein/Main. In Istanbul, we’re at Taksim Park in the heart of the city. In Paris, we’re in the heart of Montparnasse and the city’s newest commercial centre. So when you’re traveling stay at a Sheraton Hotel. We’ve made it our business to help you with yours.

For immediate reservations at any Sheraton Hotel in Europe or any Sheraton in the world, telephone your nearest Sheraton Hotel or Reservations Office. Or have your travel agent call.

Sheraton Hotels in Europe

ABERDEEN • AMSTERDAM AIRPORT • BRUSSELS • COPENHAGEN • ENNHOFEN • FRANKFURT AIRPORT
ISTANBUL • LISBON • LONDON-HEATHROW • MADRID • MANCHESTER • STOCKHOLM
AND IN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST: CAIRO • HAMBURG • KUWAIT • TEHRAN • VIENNA • AND AROUND THE WORLD.

4. Your brother's jokes.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

SURGICAL RESHAPING OF NOSE AND EARS. CORRECTION OF WRINKLES ON CHEEKS, FOREHEAD, NECK AND EYES.
KOSMETOLOGISCHES INSTITUT ADELHEIM
Experienced for more than 30 years.
KOELN (GERMANY), Hiltzstrasse 32-34. Telephone: (0221) 43277.
Branch in München. Send for free brochure.

The Old-Timers Rebel

Small Town Ends Aid
'Woodstock Nation'

By Molly Ivins

STOCK, N.Y. Sept. 14—This town has finally found its welfare office and aid to pay.

The relief budget, swollen by the influx of young people, is the legend of the town. It went from \$10,000 in 1970 to \$70,000 in 1975. In the first six months of this year, the town budget went up to \$100,000, and the town could not afford to pay.

People call the young hippies, freaks, longhairs, and just "those who call them hippies," said a resident. William Waterhouse, who lives here, said that because of the hippies, the town is in a state of emergency.

He said that the town is in a state of emergency because of the hippies. He said that the town is in a state of emergency because of the hippies. He said that the town is in a state of emergency because of the hippies.

Bahamas
in Talks
Tax Pact

Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—The U.S. and State Departments again will promise to be serious negotiators toward the tax treaty with the Bahamas, it was learned yesterday.

The treaty, which is being negotiated by both countries, is expected to be signed by the end of the year. It would allow the U.S. to collect taxes on the income of Bahamian citizens who live in the U.S.

The treaty is being negotiated by both countries. It would allow the U.S. to collect taxes on the income of Bahamian citizens who live in the U.S. The treaty is being negotiated by both countries.

Law Called Obstacle

A 1968 statute, long considered an obstacle by U.S. tax investigators, provides criminal penalties for anyone who discloses information about a customer's account to a Bahamian bank, which is a common practice in the Bahamas.

The bill has not yet been passed by Congress. It would allow the U.S. to collect taxes on the income of Bahamian citizens who live in the U.S.

Chilean Exiles
Unity Parley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP)—Under the auspices of a U.S. organization, leaders from both sides of the divided Chilean community met last week in New York to discuss the possibility of a military coup in 1973, which would overthrow the government.

The meeting was held in New York. It was the first time that leaders from both sides of the divided Chilean community had met in person.



Melina Mercouri as Medea in a new production in modern Greek.

Mercouri's Triumphant 'Medea'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ATHENS (UPI)—An extraordinary production of "Medea" with Melina Mercouri as the avenging sorceress is being staged in an outdoor arena on Mount Lycabettos, the towering hill now topped by the Saint George monastery.

The director of the production is Robert Mitchell. He has written the present version of the play, which is a modern Greek production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

THEATER

has written the present version of the play, which is a modern Greek production. The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

The production is a triumph. It has been a triumph for the director and the cast. It has been a triumph for the production.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Current and forthcoming exhibitions in West German museums and galleries include "The Cultural History of Puppetry," Kunsthalle, Cologne (Oct. 23-Jan. 1); "Precursors of Art Nouveau," Darmstadt museums (Oct. 22-Jan. 30); "Far West—Indians and Settlers in the Indian West," Villa Hügel, Essen (Sept. 22-Dec. 5); George Grosz and Arwed Grottel, Kunstverein, Karlsruhe (to Oct. 17).

Wagner's "Ring" cycle will be presented for the final time in Wieland Wagner's staging at the Stuttgart Opera on Sept. 25 and 26 and Oct. 3 and 17, with Silvio Varviso conducting a cast headed by Catarina Ligendza as Brunnhilde, Siv Wennergren as Siegmund, Grace Hoffman as Fricka and Waltraute, Peter Hofmann as Loge and Siegmund, Hubert Hofmann as Wotan and Gunther, and Gustav Neidlinger, Gerhard Unger, Otto von Rohr and Karl Ridderbusch in other parts. The tetralogy will return to the Stuttgart repertoire in 1977 in a new staging scheduled to be done by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle.

The second Masque an Armagnac festival will run from Oct. 1 to 7 in the town of Comand. Lectures, films and musical performances will be given during the festival.

Volonakis, the director-adapted, has already accomplished much for the Greek drama in the modern theater. In 1969, he gave Euripides' "The Bacchae" its first professional staging in English for over a century at the Oxford Playhouse. Since then the play has been produced by others 12 times in Britain.

His staging of "Medea" with Mercouri is a major theatrical event. Next weekend it will be seen for two performances at Salonika and it has been invited for guest engagements in the United States.

Royanmont, at the Abbaye de Royaumont in Asnières-sur-Oise, north of Paris, begins Sept. 18 with a film on Bruno Maderna's "Satyricon" at 7 p.m. and a recital by the pianist Michel Beroff at 8:45. On following Saturdays, at the same hours, the film will be the Peking Opera and a concert by the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique de Radio France under Emmanuel Krivine on Sept. 25; Henze's "The Young Lord" and the trio of pianist Alain Planes, flutist Andras Adorjan and cellist Alain Meunier on Oct. 2; Pinchas Zukerman in "Here to Make Music" and violinist Philippe Collard on Oct. 9, and Schubert's "Trout" (with Bernard Zuckerman, Perlman, Dupre and Mehta) and a recital by the pianist Rein Glatz on Oct. 16.

Smaller U.S. Passports
NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Starting next January, all newly issued U.S. passports will be smaller than the ones currently in use. The 1977 passport will measure 4.92 by 3.47 inches compared with the current size of 6.13 by 3.75 inches. Other new features include the elimination of the bearer's height and hair and eye color.

The autumn program of the music season of the Fondation will be a series of lectures and performances. The program will be a series of lectures and performances.

Waverley Root: Palatable But No Treat for the Gods

MEDIEVAL tradition had it that Judas hanged himself from an elder tree. This may seem impractical of him to Americans who are accustomed to thinking of elders as shrubs. There are elders and elders, however, and if European elders run to trees and American elders to bushes, both exist on the two sides of the Atlantic, and sometimes coexist in the same species.

Thus, the blue elder of western North America, *Sambucus racemosa*, though usually encountered as a thick bush 6 to 10 feet high, can become, when local conditions are propitious, a tree 25 feet high.

In the Midlands of England, it is added that Christ was crucified on a cross of elder wood. These legends have caused some to look upon the elder as a malevolent plant and others as a benevolent one. When an old-fashioned German peasant dotes his hat on coming upon an elder, it is undoubtedly a gesture of respect, but is it a respect inspired by fear or gratitude?

In Scandinavia, the elder is definitely regarded with fear. Danes hold that it is inhabited by a witch-like spirit known as the Elder-Mother, without whose permission its flowers may not be gathered.

Kept for Protection
On the other hand, most European gardens once contained an elder, which was supposed to protect the household against ill fortune; it was had luck to pull one up or cut it down, so elders were likely to survive to an overripe old age.

Although a provider of food, the magical overtones of the elder no doubt account for the fact that since antiquity it has been esteemed more as a medicine. Belief in its protective efficacy was echoed by U.S. colonists, who gave children a few elderberries before tucking them in for the night to prevent bed wetting, a curious use for a fruit supposed to have diuretic properties. The colonists also considered elderberries a cure for rheumatism, and the inner bark of the plant a cure for dropsy.

Elderberry wine was prescribed as a palliative for coughing and elder-flower tea for dyspepsia. Hot poultices of elderberry leaves applied to sprains and bruises were thought to reduce pain and swelling.

However large the part of superstition in these beliefs, they may well have had some basis in practical experience. Elderberries are a healthful food, containing more vitamin C than citrus fruits or tomatoes, more vitamin A and calcium than any other comparable wild plant and impressive amounts of iron and potassium.

The elder does not occupy a particularly prominent place as a source of food and its flavor today seems, for some inexplicable reason, to be confined chiefly to Anglo-Saxon countries. In England and the United States the elderberry, important food or not, exercises a certain folkloric charm. Probably because it exists only as a wild fruit (I have never heard of anyone cultivating it), its very name has a homey, nostalgic old-fashioned ring about it, evoking the regretted age when almost everyone derived his food from his own soil, not from supermarkets.

Elderberry wine has been compared to the taste of the muscatel grape, which fits it for the role sometimes forced upon it of adulterating indifferent wine which is offered to a gullible public as port. This is elderberry wine, deep red and rich; elder-flower wine, still or sparkling, is pale yellow and more delicate in flavor.

The musky flavor of elderberries is the complement of the rather sickening odor of the leaves and bark, very evident if you break a green twig, which is said to repel insects. It also repels some humans, who are discouraged from eating fresh elderberries. But they were eaten with relish by Cherokee Indians and have even been consumed fresh by some Europeans. For the squeamish, drying the elderberries banishes the overstrong factor in their flavor and at the

same time intensifies the agreeable elements.

Drying is therefore usually the first step in preparing elderberries (and elder flowers, too) for use as food, in which domain it is more versatile than most persons suspect. It is by no means restricted to jelly (and jam), in which case it is usually combined with some other fruit to provide the pectin elderberries lack—crab apples, for instance. In England, cranberry and gooseberry juices are sometimes combined in jelly.

Elderberry seeds have been found in Neolithic sites in Switzerland and in Iron Age sites in England, but of course we do not know in what form they were

eaten. We begin to have firm information early in the 15th century, when Sir John Cornwell gave a dinner for Henry V, whose menu included "fried sambucus," in other words, elder-flower cakes.

One of the oddest elder dishes is found, although rarely, in France, a country normally inhospitable to this plant. It is *mouffe de sureau*, elder pith, steamed out of the twigs, cut into convenient lengths, cooked like asparagus and served cold with vinaigrette sauce. It is palatable, the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie des Gourmets" admits, but not quite "a treat for the gods."

(c) 1976 Waverley Root.

DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write: arman for price list or call us

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB ELDO
Established 1928
62 Pelikstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium)
Tel.: 31-33 09 82

Gold Medal
SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE
MODELS WITH LABELS
Always from the latest collections.
Tax free. Painless alterations.
133 Rue La Botz (Se),
Paris. Ch. W. ELY, 44-47
4th floor on the left.
Closed on Saturdays.

UNBEATABLE!



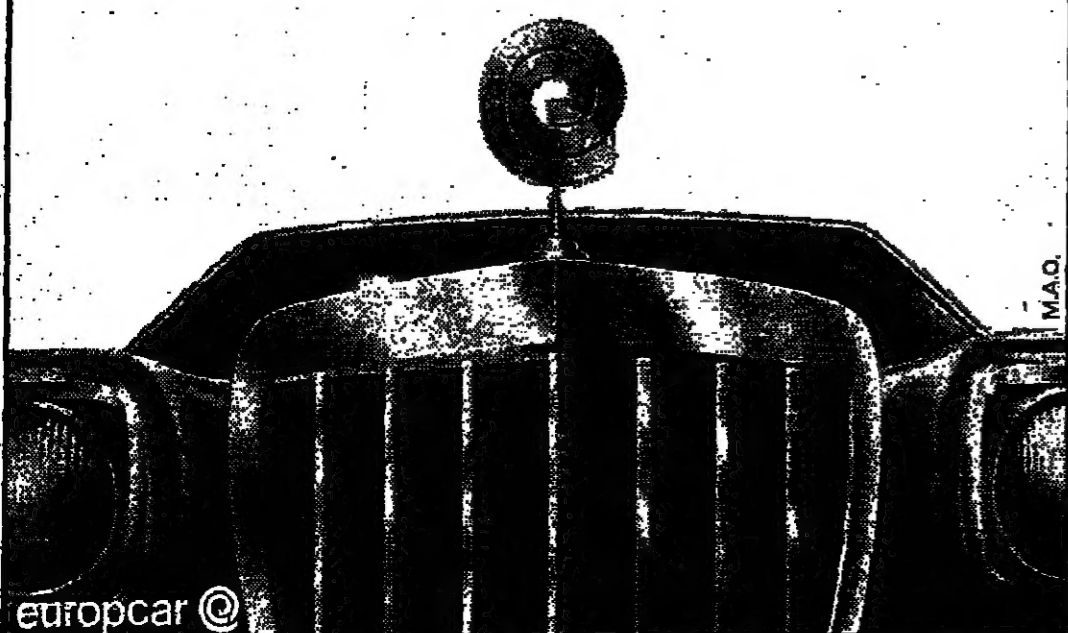
SAS STILL FASTEST EAST

Take the Scandinavian shortcut to Southeast Asia. Our nonstop DC-10s to Bangkok are the fastest flights available—only 10 hrs 55 mins. Our Trans-Asian Express straightway is unique. Only 12 hrs 15 mins with one stop.

All SAS flights depart from Copenhagen at 3 p.m. with good connections from all major cities in Europe. SAS time-savers are unbeatable.

SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

2500 locations worldwide (in the U.S., Latin America & the Pacific, it's National Car Rental).

Why rent just any car
when you can
rent a Europcar?

europcar ©

Most famous view of Rome
from the Colosseum
Open daily noon to 1 a.m.
Lunch: noon to 2:30 a.m.
Dinner: 7 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.
1976 reservations ask for
"Europcar". Tel.: 49.131.
Closed on Sundays.
EDEN HOTEL
Via Leprieux (near Via Veneto).

هذه من الأصل

[illegible]

European Gold Markets

September 14, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	112.90	111.60	-2.80
Frankfurt	114.00	113.50	-4.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	115.15	114.20	-1.70

U.S. dollars per ounce

ARK

ing as a noble art.



erthing between two slabs

om Esmark's food company, Swift. Cheeses, sausages,
aves, roasts, hams, specialty meats, poultry, prepared

We are pleased to announce the opening
of our European representative office:

I.C. WAINWRIGHT & CO., S.A.R.L.
90 Avenue des Champs Elysees
75008 Paris, France
Tel: \$59.80.94 / \$59.82.88
Telex: 640022

Jacques A. Drossaert
has recently joined our firm
as General Manager of this office.

H.C. WAINWRIGHT & CO.
Established 1868
345 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
Members of Principal Securities Exchanges

Having now obtained the necessary permits from the authorities in Sweden and Luxembourg, PKBanken announces the formation of its wholly-owned subsidiary, PKBANKEN INTERNATIONAL (LUXEMBOURG) S.A., which opened for business on September 1, 1976.

The Bank will assist Swedish exporters and importers in raising funds on international capital markets and also participate in foreign financing.

The Bank is there to assist you so make use of it!

Managing Director: Lars Ström. Deputy Chief General Manager: Åke Srenson

PKBANKEN *Managing Director: Lars Ström. Deputy Chief General Manager: Åke Svensson*

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York City

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Mon.
FOODS		
Cocoa Acra, lb.	1.31	1.33
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.52	1.52
TEXTILES		
Printed 60-80 3 1/2" w	38	38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	210.00	212.00
Iron 2, For. Phila., ton	210.10	210.10
Steel scrap No 1 bary Pitt	71.75	73.75
Copper elec., lb.	74.75	74.75
Tin (Straits) lb.	3,867.50	3,927.50
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	39.40	39.40
Silver N.Y. oz.	4.230	4.140
Gold N.Y. oz.	11.80	11.75

U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY INDEXES
Money's index (base 100)
Dec 31, 1971: 841.1
Dec 31, 1975: 840.8

NEW YORK FUTURES
September 14, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 12 (50 tons)	Oct	8.65	8.67	8.65	8.60
	Nov	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.25
	Dec	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.25

CHICAGO FUTURES
September 14, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WHEAT (5,000 bu)	Oct	3.15	3.25	3.15	3.10
	Nov	3.15	3.25	3.15	3.10
	Dec	3.15	3.25	3.15	3.10

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	2.30	2.35	2.30	2.30	2.25
Nov	2.30	2.35	2.30	2.30	2.25
Dec	2.30	2.35	2.30	2.30	2.25

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.00	6.95
Nov	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.00	6.95
Dec	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.00	6.95

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	19.00	19.10	19.00	19.00	18.95
Nov	19.00	19.10	19.00	19.00	18.95
Dec	19.00	19.10	19.00	19.00	18.95

LIVE CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	42.00	42.10	42.00	42.00	41.95
Nov	42.00	42.10	42.00	42.00	41.95
Dec	42.00	42.10	42.00	42.00	41.95

LIVE HOGS (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	38.00	38.10	38.00	38.00	37.95
Nov	38.00	38.10	38.00	38.00	37.95
Dec	38.00	38.10	38.00	38.00	37.95

CASH BY MAIL

103 Tax-Free Lottery Starts Soon

1st Prize: \$285,000.00 2nd Prize: \$228,000.00
3rd Prize: \$171,000.00 4th Prize: \$114,000.00
18 Prizes of \$57,000.00 each
PLUS 39,278 Other Cash Prizes up to \$22,800.00!

Total Prize Money: \$12,000,000

A wonderful opportunity for you to win one of these fabulous amounts in the world's greatest and yet smallest Government-controlled tax-free lottery in Western Europe. Only 70,000 tickets sold during each cycle (i.e., every six months) HIGHLIGHT: One out of every two tickets wins back at least the cost of the ticket. Curious??? Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form

PROKOP INTERNATIONAL
the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.

29 Mariahilfer Str. (Since 1913) 1061 Vienna, Austria.

Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the Austrian National Lottery.

Name _____
Address _____
City/Country _____

MAINE POTATOES (5,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	4.75	4.77	4.72	4.77	4.75
Nov	4.75	4.77	4.72	4.77	4.75
Dec	4.75	4.77	4.72	4.77	4.75

SILVER (5,000 Troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	41.00	41.10	41.00	41.00	40.95
Nov	41.00	41.10	41.00	41.00	40.95
Dec	41.00	41.10	41.00	41.00	40.95

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	72.50	72.60	72.50	72.50	72.45
Nov	72.50	72.60	72.50	72.50	72.45
Dec	72.50	72.60	72.50	72.50	72.45

ORANGE JUICE (5,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	50.50	50.60	50.50	50.50	50.45
Nov	50.50	50.60	50.50	50.50	50.45
Dec	50.50	50.60	50.50	50.50	50.45

GOLD (100 Troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	111.27	111.30	111.20	111.20	111.15
Nov	111.27	111.30	111.20	111.20	111.15
Dec	111.27	111.30	111.20	111.20	111.15

SMELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	63.00	63.10	63.00	63.00	62.95
Nov	63.00	63.10	63.00	63.00	62.95
Dec	63.00	63.10	63.00	63.00	62.95

We take pleasure in announcing that

MORTON E. WISE

has joined our European operations

Institutional Sales Department

ROTHSCHILD & CO.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.

99 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10038

BOSTON / BUFFALO / CHICAGO / HACKENSACK
MONTREAL / NEW YORK / ROCHESTER / SAN FRANCISCO
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

London Commodities
September 14, 1976

	High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR (50,000 lbs)	124.50	124.50	124.50	124.50
Cocoa (5,000 lbs)	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
Coffee (5,000 lbs)	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450

London Metals Market
September 14, 1976

	High	Low	Close	Previous
Copper wire bars	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
Aluminum wire bars	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00
Steel wire bars	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00

Paris Commodities
September 14, 1976

	High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR (50,000 lbs)	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
Cocoa (5,000 lbs)	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
Coffee (5,000 lbs)	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450

Tokyo Exchange
September 14, 1976

	Price	Price
Asahi Glass	322	322
Fuji Photo	575	575
Honda Motor	430	430

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

	NEW HIGH	NEW LOW
AMEL PW	4.20	4.20
AMEL PW	4.20	4.20
AMEL PW	4.20	4.20

Norsk Hydro a.s.
(Incorporated in the Kingdom of Norway with limited liability)

U.S. \$60,000,000 9% Bonds due 1991
Issue Price 99 1/2 per cent

Swiss Bank Corporation (Luxembourg) Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Hambros Bank Limited
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Algemeine Bank Nederland NV
Julius Baer International Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd
Banque Nationale de Paris
Bergan Bank
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Den norske Creditbank
European Banking Company Limited
First Boston (Europe) Limited
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Gulf Bank K.S.C.
Kjebenhavns Handelsbank

Andresens Bank AS
Banca del Gottardo
Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA
Banque Populaire Suisse SA Luxembourg
Chase Manhattan Limited
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Fellesbanken AS
Robert Fleming and Co. Limited
Groupe des Banquiers Privés Genevois
Kiddier, Peabody International Limited
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg
Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Nordfinanz-Bank Zurich
Rabornier International Bank NV
Rowe & Pitman, Hurst-Brown
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co Incorporated
Société Générale de Banque SA
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Orion Bank Limited
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Salomon Brothers International Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale
Ueberseebank AG
Vereins- und Westbank AG
J. Vontobel & Co
S. G. Warburg & Co Ltd
Wood Gundy Limited

Auto Talks Resume
DEARBORN, Mich., Sept. 13 (Reuters).—Bargainers for the U.S. auto industry resumed negotiations today with union officials, saying they had reached a new contract before the strike deadline of mid-night tomorrow.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 14

	High	Low	Close	Previous
4000 ABC	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
4000 ABC	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
4000 ABC	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15

Toronto Stocks
Closing Prices Sept. 13, 1976

	High	Low	Close	Previous
4000 ABC	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
4000 ABC	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
4000 ABC	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15

Montreal Stocks
Closing Prices Sept. 13, 1976

	High	Low	Close	Previous
4000 ABC	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
4000 ABC	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
4000 ABC	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15

ACQUISITION OPPORTUNITY

An established and profitable company engaged in selling fashion accessories, leather goods and other items to retail stores throughout the United States, seeks to acquire a new territory in the United States. The company has a proven sales system and a large inventory of goods. The successful candidate will be responsible for developing and maintaining a sales network in the new territory. The company offers a competitive salary and a generous profit-sharing plan. For more information, please contact: [Name], [Address], [City], [State], [Zip].

